

## Lebanese appeal against seizures

TEL AVIV (R) — In the first case of its kind, two Lebanese industrialists have petitioned the Israeli supreme court, accusing the Israeli army of illegally seizing their property after the 1982 invasion of South Lebanon. State attorney Baruch Yarak told Reuters the cases, the first arising from Israel's occupation of the area, concerned two companies, the Palestine Martyrs Work Society of Damour and the Mechanical Establishment of Sidon. The plaintiffs say that Israeli occupation forces violated international law by seizing assets, equipment and goods belonging to the companies and are petitioning for their return. Mr. Yarak said the state maintained both companies were linked to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and their seizure was part of Israel's war on that body. Hearings before a panel of five judges are expected to end this week with a verdict due later this month.

# Jordan Times

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## Tripoli militia takes to streets

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Militiamen took to the streets and set up barriers in this northern port city after a Muslim cleric was shot dead Wednesday. One hour after the killing of Sheikh Fuad Ali Al Kurji, a local commander in the dominant "Islamic Unification Movement" militia, armed men spread around the city and set up barricades where they checked the papers of all travellers. Three men armed with automatic weapons opened fire on Sheikh Fuad's car in the afternoon, killing him instantly and wounding his driver, according to local security sources. The anti-Syrian "Islamic Unification Movement," headed by Sheikh Sa'ed Shaaban, supported Yasser Arafat's faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during its battle against Syrian-backed dissidents last year.

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## Israel plans more settlements on Golan

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel plans to build five new settlements on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and almost to double the Jewish population there in the next five years, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday. Answering a question in parliament, Mr. Shamir said plans had been drawn up to add 7,000 Jewish settlers to the area, occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. "I will do everything I can to carry through every item in the plan," Mr. Shamir said. An estimated 10,000 Israelis live in 30 settlements on the strategic heights. 2,500 of them in the new Israeli town of Katzrin. Israel annexed the area in 1981 but its unilateral declaration was condemned worldwide.

## Habash assails PLO moderates

PRAGUE (AP) — George Habash, the radical chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Tuesday denounced moderate Palestinians favouring U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan and praised Syria's anti-Western stand. Mr. Habash, in Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist-led National Front, said "under the leadership of democratic forces in the liberation movement, the Palestinian people will be able to surmount the present difficulties."

## Fahd to meet Mitterrand Saturday

PARIS (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia will visit Paris on Saturday and lunch with President Francois Mitterrand, the Elysee Palace announced Wednesday. Informed sources said Mr. Mitterrand would meet King Fahd at Orly airport on Saturday morning. The Saudi monarch planned to leave Paris the same day, they said. Diplomatic sources said France, which currently holds the presidency of the European Community, was considering taking a more active role in the search for a Middle East peace settlement.

## 213 killed in Lebanon during January

BEIRUT (R) — A total of 213 people were killed in violence in Lebanon during the first month of 1984 and 39 explosions were registered during the same period, police and political party sources said Wednesday. The sources said the total 100 people were killed during Israel's air attacks on the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek. They said 79 people were killed in shelling exchanges in the Lebanese mountains and fighting in the southern suburbs.

## Trudeau arrives in Romania

BUCHAREST (AP) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived here Wednesday on the last leg of a three-nation East European tour dedicated to reducing East-West tensions. Mr. Trudeau arrived from East Berlin at Otopeni airport shortly after the departure of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

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## Lebanese president sees chaos or Soviet control if MNF leaves

# Gemayel appeals to U.S.

## as Junblatt dismisses talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Wednesday appealed to the U.S. not to withdraw its forces from Lebanon as fears of an all-out war escalated in the country after the opposition dismissed peace attempts as waste of time.

In a Washington Post interview published Wednesday, Mr. Gemayel argued that Western interests in the entire Middle East could be endangered if U.S. troops were to be withdrawn immediately and urged American proponents of a troop pullout to consider the consequences.

If the Marines left now, "there would not be a new president to replace Amin Gemayel but a revolutionary council under Soviet control, or chaos," he said. After weeks of bitter debate last year, Congress approved a resolution permitting President Reagan to keep the 1,600 U.S. Marines in Lebanon until the end of March 1985.

That resolution is now under congressional review as growing numbers of legislators, including some in Mr. Reagan's own Republican Party, call for a prompt withdrawal of American troops in the four-nation Multi-National Force (MNF).

Referring to the U.S. Congress, Mr. Gemayel said: "Are they thinking about the alternative to the collapse of the Lebanese system and government and what this will mean to the free world in general and American interests in the Middle East?"

He blamed Syria for blocking both the resumption of reconciliation talks among Lebanon's

warring factions and the implementation of a security plan aimed at halting the sectarian violence.

### 'Waste of time'

Mr. Gemayel's appeal to the U.S. Wednesday came amid heightened war fears in Lebanon as the government's most powerful opponent said peace efforts were a waste of time and a "decisive battle" was inevitable.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, who Tuesday night accused the government of massing troops for an offensive, said in a radio broadcast: "The security plan is a waste of time and the decisive battle is forthcoming and inevitable."

"A solution with the Falangists is impossible, impossible," he said. Mr. Junblatt's statement came amid renewed clashes in Beirut and the nearby mountains in which two Lebanese army soldiers were reported killed and the army said it had destroyed a Soviet-built opposition T-54 tank in shelling duels above Beirut.

### Violence continues

An army spokesman said two soldiers, an officer and a sergeant, were killed during the machine gun and rocket-propelled grenade

exchanges between army positions in St. Michael and militiamen in Chiyah just before noon Wednesday.

The state radio said that army troops in the hilltop village of Souk Al Gharb came under sniper fire at noon Wednesday, but no casualties were reported in the village overlooking the U.S. Marine base at Beirut airport.

"Voice of the Mountain" the mainly Druze PSP radio said there was also fighting between PSP and right-wing militias in Kharroub province to the south.

Mr. Junblatt inaugurated the radio station Wednesday with an attack on Mr. Gemayel and his links with the predominantly Christian right-wing Falangist Party. "There can be no salvation for Lebanon at the hands of a family, party or regime that had people slaughtered because of their (religious) identity," he said.

Mr. Junblatt said Lebanon could only have independence and stability through close relations with Syria, whose troops occupy much of northern and eastern Lebanon. The Lebanese government is seeking the withdrawal of the Syrians and of Israeli troops occupying the south.

Syria has refused to negotiate an end to its involvement in Lebanon unless the accord is abrogated by the Gemayel government. Although Gemayel has refused to annul the accord, he has also not signed it because of strong resistance from Lebanese opposition groups.

Mr. Gemayel said he had spoken by telephone on Monday to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, but did not discuss details of the conversation. He did, however,

state an interest in meeting Syrian leaders to discuss the May 17 accord.

The PSP leader's statement Wednesday indicated that U.S. and Saudi mediators in Damascus had failed in what seemed to be a last attempt to win his agreement to the Lebanese military disengagement plan.

### Assad assails U.S.

President Assad, the Soviet Union's closest Middle East ally, took U.S. President Reagan's Lebanon policy to task in a meeting Mr. Assad held in Damascus Wednesday with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden.

"We have tried to talk to the Americans frankly and seriously in order to reach logical and acceptable solutions, but we found their concepts and demands always contradicting our national and pan-Arab interests," Mr. Assad was quoted as telling Mr. Hayden by Syria's official news agency, SANA.

"We also found out that President Reagan is more concerned with the weight of the guns rather than with the weight of principles," Mr. Assad was quoted as saying.

Mr. Assad accused the Reagan administration of making "many mistakes" in Lebanon and warned that American military involvement in that country would increase unless the Marines are promptly withdrawn.

"As far as we are concerned, we have only one choice, and that is to defend ourselves," Mr. Assad was quoted by SANA as having told Mr. Hayden.

Junblatt accuses Lebanese army of planning offensive, page 2

## Ten wounded as Israeli forces open fire on Lebanese civilians

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers wounded 10 civilians when they sprayed gunfire in the main street of Sidon Wednesday, eyewitnesses said.

An Israeli military spokesman in nearby Kfar Falous said only eight people were wounded.

The eyewitnesses said the Israelis, driving in a four-vehicle patrol, hurled a grenade at a parked car on the busy street.

The soldiers then fired into the air and at the ground, apparently to disperse civilians.

Four people were seriously wounded. Among the six others were three children aged 13 to 15,

they said. The Israeli spokesman said the soldiers fired because they were attacked by a grenade and automatic weapons. However, people at the scene said there was no such attack.

On Jan. 7 the Israelis fired hundreds of machine-gun rounds in the same street to clear it of parked cars. Eyewitness accounts said they destroyed three cars, damaged 20 others and wounded three civilians.

Israel at first denied any shooting and then admitted to firing at only one car.

Earlier Wednesday, three Lebanese civilians were slightly wounded when an unidentified gunman hurled a hand grenade at an Israeli patrol in Sidon, state radio and reporters in the area said.

Israeli troops sealed off the area, searched for the assailants and arrested about a dozen pedestrians. Those people the Israelis detained were ordered to pull their shirts or sweaters up to cover their faces and heads before they were marched into an armoured personnel carrier and taken away, the reporters added.

Israeli patrols have been the target of almost daily ambushes from resistance forces

## Israeli coalition suffers setback

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's right-wing coalition government had a humiliating parliamentary defeat Wednesday when two government supporters voted with the opposition on a plan to settle Jews in the centre of the Arab West Bank town of Hebron.

The government lost a motion to hold a full-scale debate on the issue by 48 votes to 46.

The defections from the ruling coalition gave the opposition the victory, overruling the government's demand to strike the issue from the agenda.

The defeat was little more than a prestige setback, but it came amid opposition efforts to muster a majority for a bill to dissolve the Knesset (parliament) and hold early elections.

The small centrist Shinui (Change) Party had scheduled the dissolution bill for Wednesday, but was forced to delay the vote because it lacked two or three votes to ensure its passage.

The two defectors were Mordechai Ben Porat, an independent who resigned this week from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's cabinet but claimed he still supported the coalition, and Dror Zeigerman, a maverick from the liberal faction in Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc. Mr. Ben Porat abstained and Mr. Zeigerman voted against the motion.

More than a dozen coalition members were absent, many of them abroad.

The vote was on four urgent motions demanding a debate by the full 120-member assembly on a four-year-old government decision to tear down the central vegetable market and bus station in Hebron to build housing for Jewish settlers.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said the government intended to move the Arab vegetable market and bus station in Hebron to a new site to make way for a new Jewish quarter.

The town, second largest in the occupied West Bank, has been a frequent flashpoint.



Foreign Minister Taher Masri (right) chats with his Australian counterpart, Bill Hayden, who arrived in Amman on an official visit Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Hayden arrives; talks begin today

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden Wednesday met with his counterpart Taher Al Masri shortly after his arrival from Damascus.

In Damascus he held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam on developments in the Middle East in general and Lebanon in particular.

A spokesman for the Australian embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times that Mr. Hayden will start official talks Thursday morning with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Mr. Masri on developments in the area and bilateral relations.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Hayden's talks in Amman will cover Middle East issues, ways to achieve peace in the region and strengthen Australian-Jordanian relations.

Mr. Masri received Mr. Hayden and official delegation accompanying him upon arrival at the airport.

In a statement Mr. Hayden gave in Tel Aviv prior to his departure to Damascus Tuesday, he said the Australian government could not accept the West Bank as an Israeli territory and called for a freeze on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, which he described as "contrary to international law."

The embassy spokesman said Wednesday Mr. Hayden decided to cut short the duration of his stay in Jordan after receiving word of his mother's death upon his arrival in Damascus Tuesday. Mr. Hay-

den, who was scheduled to stay until Saturday in Amman, will leave Jordan for home Thursday noon after talks with Prince Hassan and Mr. Masri. The Australian minister also cancelled a scheduled African tour.

The spokesman said the purpose of Mr. Hayden's Middle East tour, which has taken him to Cairo, Tel Aviv and Damascus, was to look at the region's situation in general and the future of Australian participation in the Sinai multi-national peace-keeping force.

The spokesman added that Mr. Hayden is not expected yet to issue any statement on the outcome of his Middle East talks.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Australian Ambassador to Jordan Richard Gate outlined Australia's stand towards various Middle East issues. He said that all foreign forces should withdraw from Lebanon unless asked to stay by the Lebanese government. He also said that Mr. Hayden's tour in the area was aimed at "assessing possibilities for a peace settlement through negotiations."

At a dinner he hosted in honour of Mr. Hayden, the Jordanian minister outlined Jordan's stand toward Middle East issues and called on the international community to play a creative role in efforts towards peace in the region.

In a reply to Mr. Masri's speech at the dinner, the Australian minister praised Jordan and its leadership. He also praised Australian-Jordanian relations, which he described as "deep and friendly."

## West Bank representatives to urge resumption of Jordan-PLO talks

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Lower House of Parliament members from the West Bank Thursday will urge a resumption of talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and a removal of travel restrictions between the West Bank and East Banks, some of them said here Wednesday.

The parliament is due to meet on Thursday to debate the policy statement presented last Monday to the Lower House by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat. The West Bank members of parliament told the Jordan Times that during the debate representatives of the West Bank will urge Jordan and the PLO to reach "a unified strategy" to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank "before it is too late".

The last round of talks between Jordan and the PLO reached a deadlock last April for failure to reach an agreement, but several West Bank representatives told the Jordan

Times that both sides should not spare any efforts "that might lead them closer to their objectives."

"The situation in the West Bank compels both sides to reach an agreement as soon as possible," the representatives said.

The representatives will also call for removing travel restrictions between the East and West Banks and for more support for the people in the occupied Arab territories.

Last year the Jordanian government issued regulations that limit the duration of stay of the citizens of the West Bank outside their land. The restrictions were imposed to discourage people from leaving the occupied territories, and they made it more difficult for the West Bank citizens to work in the East Bank and the Gulf countries.

Several representatives of the West Bank explained that due to the deterioration in the economic situation in the occupied territories many people are forced to seek work in neighbouring Arab countries. "But if there are reg-

## Hussein, Noor leave for U.S.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Wednesday left for London en route to the United States where the King is scheduled to undergo medical check-ups.

The King, who was hospitalised earlier last month, suffering from a bleeding stomach ulcer, is expected to be admitted to the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, for medical tests.

Reuters quoted official sources as saying the King would spend a couple of days in London before going on to the United States. The Associated Press quoted informed sources in Amman as saying the King will stay in the United States about 10 days.

The King and Queen, who are accompanied by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, were seen off at Amman airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family as well as Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar and senior officials and high-ranking army officers.

## U.S. newsmen attend lectures in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of prominent U.S. journalists arrived in Amman Wednesday in the course of a Middle Eastern tour to meet with officials and leaders of the local information media.

The journalists attended two lectures at the World Affairs Council Wednesday.

One of the lectures, by Mr. Mahmoud Al Sharif, director general of the Arabic daily, Al-Dustour, dealt with Jordanian-Palestinian issues and the situation in the Middle East region.

The other lecture, by Dr. Fawzi Al Gharabeh, dean of the Faculty of Economics at the University of Jordan, outlined various aspects of Jordan's economy.

The visiting journalists came from Damascus and will be leaving for the West Bank on Friday. Their tour has been organised under the auspices of the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

Statements that restrict their travel, many people might be forced to work in Israel — an alternative that we are trying to avoid," they said.

Moreover, the representatives pointed out, financial aids channelled through the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the Support of the Settlement of People in the Occupied Territories are not sufficient. PLO officials said recently that the funds are not enough because most Arab countries, except for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have not fulfilled their pledges of financial contribution to the committee.

Representatives of the West Bank are expected to urge efforts for securing sufficient funds for the people in the occupied territories and for a better distribution of these funds.

"The funds should go to the needy and to support the people to continue living and working under the severe conditions of the occupation," they said, but did not elaborate.

## Kohl retains Woerner, reinstates Kiessling

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced Wednesday that Defence Minister Manfred Woerner would stay in office despite calls for his resignation over the "Kiessling affair."

Dr. Kohl also said General Guenter Kiessling, sacked by Mr. Woerner last month as West Germany's top NATO general, would be reinstated to active military duty.

The defence minister offered

me his resignation and I refused it for good reasons. I am convinced that even after this experience he will be a valued defence minister at home and abroad," Dr. Kohl told a Bonn press conference.

The chancellor said that in an exchange of letters with the defence minister, Gen. Kiessling thanked Mr. Woerner for restoring him to his post as deputy to NATO Supreme Commander Bernard Rogers. He said his health would

not permit this and he would register as ill until his formal retirement date at the end of next month.

Gen. Kiessling was forced into early retirement after West German military intelligence produced witnesses who said they had seen the 58-year-old general in homosexual bars in Cologne. The report raised government fears that the general could be blackmail.







## Ministry to strive to reduce foreign workers, boost local jobs market

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabber has said his ministry will strive to decrease the number of foreign labourers in Jordan in the near future thus giving more job opportunities for local workers.

"The ministry will improve the efficiency of its employment department and all offices related to it in order to give priority to the registration and employment of Jordanian labourers," Dr. Abdul Jabber told a group of economists last week at a meeting organised by Jordanian Economists Association.

However, he said, the ministry will not totally abandon the importation of foreign labour particularly the highly technical skills which are not available in Jordan. "The country is especially in need of foreign labourers in the specialised fields of industrial production and telecommunications."

### Jordanianised workforce

Dr. Abdul Jabber, 44, who was under-secretary at the ministry under the previous government, said that the ministry will also endeavour to increase the proportion of Jordanian workers engaged in production from 50 per cent to a minimum of 80 per cent. In the construction sector this will rise from 40 per cent to a minimum of 60 per cent.

In respect to the accounting, administrative, clerical and educational professions in Jordan, he said that the ministry plans to restrict the granting of licences in those fields to non-Jordanian Arabs as well as to other foreigners for "there are lot of Jordanian citizens who are qualified in those fields."

Giving a brief account of the employment situation since the

early fifties in Jordan, Dr. Abdul Jabber said the country had witnessed three major phases in its development.

### Three phases

Describing the first phase as "a state of continuous unemployment," he explained that it started with the Zionist occupation of three-quarters of Palestine in 1948.

"The expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians resulted in the destruction of the previous balance between natural resources and the population."

He said that the speed of development, despite its pace, could not accommodate all the workers during the fifties and the sixties.

Dr. Abdul Jabber added that the shortage of job opportunities then led to the emigration of thousands of Jordanian workers and technicians to the countries of the Gulf.

This period of time, he added, was also distinguished by the emigration of qualified workers to the western industrial countries and an obvious level of unemployment which varied between eight and 12 per cent.

The unemployment phenomenon was exacerbated in the aftermath of the Israeli occupation of more Arab territories in 1967.

The unemployment situation worsened due to the expulsion of thousands of people particularly to the East Bank of the Jordan, he said.

Dr. Abdul Jabber said that their phase of unemployment lasted until 1973 when a new economic and social stage started.

Dr. Abdul Jabber said that, as the beginning of 1983, the enormous shortage in labour force started to subside.

### Labour shortage

The Jordanian labour market in the second stage was characterised

by a shortage in the labour force, he said.

Giving a brief account of what led to the emergence of the phenomenon, Dr. Abdul Jabber said that before the implementation of the 1973-75 development plan there was a surplus in the labour force that made it necessary for the planners to take into account the need of creating new job opportunities.

The situation changed completely after 1975 due to the implementation of major development and economic projects in the country as well as the boom in some Arab countries due to the four fold increase in oil prices in 1974. The continuity of this increase lasted until the oil market slumped at the beginning of 1983.

This created, he said, a new demand for labour to satisfy local needs, which necessitated importation of foreign labour, the taking of measures to restrict the emigration of Jordanian labourers, the promotion of vocational training and the granting of more privileges to the Jordanian worker thus "encouraging them to stay in the country."

The most important of these incentives was the establishment of the Social Security Corporation in 1980, Dr. Abdul Jabber said.

With respect to the unjustified increase in the demand for hired Arab and foreign labour and due to the fact that great numbers of foreign workers were illegally imported by employment brokers, the ministry, he said, had to take certain measures to organise the country's labour market.

A major result of this trend has been the emergence of a third stage characterised by an unbalanced labour market situation, he said.

Dr. Abdul Jabber said that, as the beginning of 1983, the enormous shortage in labour force started to subside.

He added that there are also



Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabber (centre facing) at the Jordanian Economists Association meeting where he recently delivered a lecture (Petra photo)

### Combating shortages

However, he added, this situation was replaced by a shortage in some professions which had been abandoned by the Jordanian labourers, particularly in the unskilled construction sector as well as agriculture and nursing.

Another result of the efforts to meet the new situation was the growth in the number of community colleges, and university graduates to enter that field of work.

"Fifteen thousand students are expected to graduate this year from Jordanian universities and institutes, in addition to a large number of Jordanians graduating from abroad," he said.

The third stage, Dr. Abdul Jabber added, has witnessed large numbers of frustrated job seekers.

"During 1983, 9,000 applied to the government personnel bureau, which places people in employment with public sector institutions, 62 of which were females. Moreover, he said, job seekers registering at the employment department of the ministry increased from 2,000 in 1982 to 6,000 in 1983.

Dr. Abdul Jabber pointed out that, despite this situation, wages are unlikely to fall during periods of economic depression, but tend to rise when things improve.

He added that there are also

great inadequacies in the transportation sector which prevent some Jordanian workers from seizing job opportunities that might be located a large way from their homes.

Needless to say that there are external factors, regional and international, which have affected the labour situation in Jordan.

Among the most important factors are the world economic recession, started in 1980, the drop in the demand for Arab oil products by almost one half, in addition to the drop in oil prices, and the lack of demand for Jordanian exports, particularly from Iraq.

All these factors contributed to the new situation which will strengthen local factors, such as the desire of Jordanians to pursue higher education and finish a number of ongoing development projects.

In conclusion, Dr. Abdul Jabber said, the country plans to complete the vocational training centres included in the 1981-85 five year plan as well as the implementation of the professional classification system.

The ministry will also work with the Higher Educational Council and higher educational institutions to direct students towards vocational training, hence decreasing the partiality for academic education, he said.

## Qasem briefs Qaboos on developments here

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman Wednesday after delivering a message to Sultan Qaboos of Oman from His Majesty King Hussein. The message dealt with the current Arab situation in general and Omani-Jordanian relations in particular.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Qasem said that he briefed Sultan Qaboos on Jordan's recent measures to restore parliamentary life to the country.

The King's message to Sultan Qaboos is part of Jordan's attempt to co-ordinate and consult with other Arab countries to serve hi-

gher Arab interests, and those of the Omani and Jordanian peoples, the court chief said.

In reply to a question about Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Mr. Qasem said that this relationship is unique and both peoples face the same fate and common dangers.

Therefore, he said, both peo-

ples are bound to share national responsibilities.

On Jordanian-Egyptian relations, Mr. Qasem said that they were at their best.

King Hussein extended an invitation to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to visit Jordan during their attendance in New Delhi at the Non-Aligned Movement conference, Mr. Qasem said.

He added that the Egyptian government's stand is not different from those of other Arab states, and Egypt seeks to recover occupied Arab lands and to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

## Madaba industrial zone work starts

MADABA (Petra) — Work on the construction of a handicraft and industrial zone for the district of Madaba began here Wednesday. The town's mayor, Ahmad Al Azydeh, described the project as "the most prominent in his municipality's development schemes," and aims at relocating the various industries and crafts centres in the area.

The project, which is to be carried out in two stages, is in the north eastern side of the town will cost a total of JD 1.5 million, Mr. Azydeh said.

He said that the first stage ent-

ails the construction of 120 buildings complete with public services and utilities and road, water and electrical networks.

The Madaba municipality has allocated JD 700,000 for the first stage which is due to be completed in the first quarter of 1985, Mr. Azydeh said.

After letting the premises available under the first stage to local craftsmen, the municipality intends to embark on implementing the second stage which entails building 130 stores and utilities which should be sufficient to meet the needs of craftsmen and artisans until the year 2,000, he said.

## U of J, Iraqi universities to sign cultural agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the University of Jordan will visit Iraq shortly to sign a cultural and educational agreement, according to a university spokesman here.

The agreement will aim to strengthen the educational and cultural ties between universities in both countries.

A draft agreement has been prepared the details of which include an exchange of educational

staff members, co-operation in the field of higher education, and administrative co-operation which will include the exchange of visits by employees.

Co-operation in technical, technological and scientific research and the exchange of publications and expertise will also be included as will be the conducting of joint research and the holding of seminars.

## ACC loans top 5 million

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) last year granted Jordanian farmers loans totalling JD 5,605,000.

The loans were used to finance the development of rain-fed agricultural farmland, the improvement of irrigated land, animal

husbandry development projects, agricultural industries, and the construction of rural and farm buildings.

Most of the loans were offered by the Amman branch of the corporation, according to Mr. Burhan Al Sharabi, deputy director-general of ACC.

## U.S. pianist to perform at RCC today, Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Top American pianist Martin Berkofsky, who arrived here Sunday, will play two concerts at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) Thursday and Friday.

The performances will consist of a selection of work by Schumann, Beethoven, Brahms and Liszt as well as the two American composers of Hovhannes and Gotschalk.

On Friday, Mr. Berkofsky will hold a piano workshop at the RCC, and also hopes during his stay to meet local musicians.

Mr. Berkofsky will leave Jordan, which is the first stage of a three country tour of the Middle East, Saturday when he will go to Cairo and Alexandria before winding up in Tunis.

The tour is being sponsored by the United States Information Agency.

Mr. Berkofsky was recently in the area when he played a number of concerts in Syria and Kuwait.

Mr. Berkofsky was born in 1943 in Washington, D.C. and has studied under such piano masters as Mieczyslaw Munz, Konrad Wolff and Richard Hauser.

He has been heard in the United States and abroad as a soloist with major orchestras and in numerous radio and television broadcasts in many parts of the world.

## South cement works to swing into production soon

By Elia Z. Nasrallah  
and Ghazi Al Amriin

AMMAN — A newly established cement factory in southern Jordan is about to start production, and contacts are being made with foreign importers to reach an agreement on marketing.

We interviewed the director-general of the South Cement Factory Company (SCFC), Mr. Hatem Al Halwani, in order to know more about the current situation and steps being taken to market the cement.

Mr. Halwani considers the company the biggest in the country in terms of paid up capital. The paid up capital is JD 75 million, but the overall cost of the project is estimated at JD 100 million and the number of shareholders now stands at 57,000.



Hatem Al Halwani

According to Mr. Halwani, the project was established at Al Rashadih, some 28 kilometres south of Tafleeh, and has been geared to yield an initial production of two million tonnes annually.

### Production dates

An agreement with Japanese contractors, who are implementing the project, took effect from the middle of 1981. Under the contract, the first stage of the project will be ready 33 months after the start of construction work and the second, in 39 months. In accordance with the contract there has been no delay.

Most of the work needed to commence the production has now been completed and experimental production has already started. Commercial production is expected to begin in the first quarter of this year, and cement will actually be in the market from the second quarter of this year.

A considerable amount of work on the second stage has also been completed and experimental production stage will begin in the second half of 1984, with cement production beginning in the final quarter of this year.

There are however other projects connected with the factory and production, these mainly being roads. "We are building two

roads: One from the factory leading northward to reach the limestone quarries and the deposits of dry clay and the other running south to the quarry where we get clay sheets," he said.

A large part of the project has been completed and will be ready by the time the factory starts production.

### Roads

The Ministry of Public Works is at present preparing to build a 24-kilometre road linking Al Rashadih with the Desert Highway that extends to Aqaba. This road will serve all the towns and villages in the area in addition to being the main lifeline by which to ship cement to Aqaba.

Adjoining the main site, there is a housing project for factory engineers and workers.

ruiting technicians to operate the factory and to carry out maintenance work. At least 300 technicians and employees are now being employed.

Most of the workers come from Tafleeh, and they are being trained in the various types of production work. However, the company has concluded contracts with a consortium of a number of European cement factories to manage factory production for the initial two years.

The foreign management which took over in mid 1983, will help train local staff to carry on the work after they leave.

Since the very start, the company has laid on training programmes for its employees and workers. All the workers have been sent on training courses to the Jordan Cement Factories Company in Fuheis.

Also some of the Fuheis company staff have visited the south cement factory to train workers on the spot.

### Mining

Mr. Halwani explained that the cement company has started mining raw materials from its three quarries and now stores sufficient quantities to last for the whole winter.

The raw materials store includes limestone and dry clay. He said: "The company has acquired enough gypsum from areas close to the factory needed for the production process and is continuing the search for other sources of the minerals."

Factory specialists are at present studying the possibility of burning coal and oil shale instead of petroleum fuel as the main source of energy to operate the factory in a bid to reduce costs.

"Preliminary results are encouraging and plenty of oil shale exists in the surrounding areas. We are thus planning to follow up this research," he said.

### Marketing

According to Mr. Halwani, the company plan: to sell its cement from second quarter of this year onwards.

He said: "We will produce top quality portland cement up to the highest specifications. We are concerned to keep the quality of the cement high in order for it to resist competition from elsewhere."

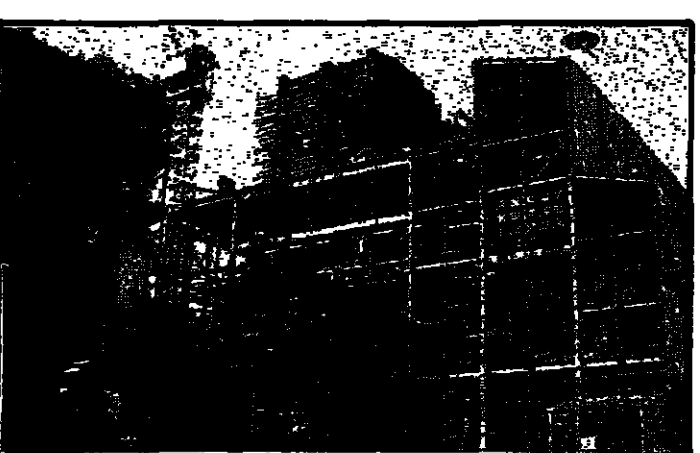
"We are presently contacting middlemen who might want to market the product in Arab and foreign countries as we want to arrange contracts quickly to market our cement especially in the Arab region which needs the commodity most, he said.

In Saudi Arabia, cement consumption tops 20 million tonnes annually while the country only produces an average of 10 million tonnes, he pointed out.

Also Egypt normally imports nearly seven million tonnes of



Two views of the newly established cement factory in southern Jordan



cement annually and we have our eyes also on other Red Sea countries and Iraq, he said. In fact Egypt is planning to buy two million tonnes of our cement this year, he added.

### Financial situation

The company seems to be in a good financial position and, according to Mr. Halwani, has sufficient funds to finance all the pre-production stages because it has its own sources of income and possesses sufficient reserves of cash in the bank.

He said: "All the paid up capital is now being invested in the construction work and no money is being wasted whatsoever. This leaves the company in a very strong position," he said.

Also the Japanese company undertaking the construction work has offered us credit facilities at very comfortable terms, he pointed out.

In fact our company has adopted a very balanced and reasonable financial policy which permits it to start production at the minimum of cost so that it can compete with foreign companies by offering the lowest possible rates for the cement, he said.

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# Reagan willing to merge talks on missiles

By Jeffrey Antevill  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — In a subtle shift of position, the United States is hinting that it would be willing to merge the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium- and long-range missiles if this is the only way to get Moscow back to the negotiating table.

Administration officials told Reuters this was the significance of comments on Monday by Edward Rowley, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), dealing with long-range missiles.

His remarks came on the same day as the administration issued a firm but notably low-key denial of fresh Soviet charges that Washington was violating arms control agreements.

Mr. Rowley also said the START talks had made more progress than was generally realised and a breakthrough was possible.

The U.S. negotiator as recently as last Friday publicly opposed merging START with separate talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). But Monday he signalled a shift in this position.

He told reporters after meeting President Reagan at the White House that if Soviet negotiators agree to resume START "and then begin to bring in other issues, we are going to listen to any reasonable proposal."

Asked if this meant a new U.S. willingness to consider combining the talks, Mr. Rowley replied: "That is a fair statement."

Other officials, commenting on his remarks, said the United States was not seeking to solicit such a proposal from Moscow.

"We don't think it's a good idea," one said. "But we recognise that if the Soviets propose merged negotiations, it's going to be difficult for us to peremptorily turn them down."

Another official said Mr. Rowley was saying in effect, "We will consider all serious offers from the Soviets."

But he added that Mr. Rowley was talking about trade-off between U.S. and Soviet-range strategic weapons and not indicating the United States would exchange its new medium-range missiles in Europe for Soviet concessions on strategic arms.

Moscow broke off the INF talks in November, saying it would not return while the new U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles remained in Europe. It has refused to set a date for resuming the START negotiations which recessed last month. Both sets of talks have been held in Geneva.

In a speech on Friday, Mr. Rowley said it was entirely possible, if Moscow returned to START, that it would try to include the U.S. missiles in Europe. But he said he did not think this

would make the remaining differences any easier to overcome. "The unresolved problems will still remain and could indeed be complicated by such an arrangement," Mr. Rowley said. The officials said this was still the U.S. position.

Responding to Moscow's unusual publication of a diplomatic note setting forth its charges of U.S. arms control violations, the officials said they had been expecting such a move since President Reagan publicly issued similar charges last week.

"Lately the Soviets have adopted a technique of tit-for-tat, that is, whatever we say they'll say exactly the same thing," one said. "So it's no surprise."

A press release summarising Mr. Reagan's classified report to Congress listed seven actual or probable Soviet violations of arms accords, including testing of a new missile barred by the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) and deploying a radar that could be used for an anti-ballistic missile system in violation of the 1972 ABM treaty.

The Soviet note, delivered to Washington last week, accused the United States of an equally wide range of violations, including concealing Minuteman-2 and Titan-2 missile silos contrary to verification provisions in the 1972 SALT-1 pact.

Moscow said the shelters might have been used to conceal installation of multiple-warhead Minuteman-3 missiles in the silos in violation of ceilings set in SALT-2, which both sides have agreed not to undercut although it has not been ratified.

The Kremlin said the new deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe violated the unratified treaty by posing an additional strategic threat to the Soviet Union.

It also accused the United States of deploying major radar stations capable of serving in a comprehensive ABM system.

U.S. officials Monday rejected all of the charges except for one alleging that radioactive debris from some American underground nuclear tests had leaked into other countries.

They said such leaks had occurred in both U.S. and Soviet tests but they were rare and Moscow had not previously raised this issue since 1976.

Critics of Mr. Reagan's report on Soviet violations said it further complicated the already difficult task of resuming nuclear arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

But administration officials said the report had been ordered by Congress and Mr. Reagan had released it with as little fanfare as possible.

## Tears of a crocodile

NEW details are emerging about the attempted criminal attack on the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem last Friday.

Petra, the Jordanian News Agency, on Wednesday quoted some West Bank residents arriving here from Jerusalem as saying that altogether eight Jewish terrorists were seen carrying explosives weighing 120 kilograms and entering the premises of Haram Al Sharif — the compound which is supposedly surrounded by armed Israeli troops who also stroll across its yards all day and night. Soon after the terrorists left the scene, the mosque's guards conducted a thorough search of the whole area and discovered the explosives hidden in a number of sacks, according to eyewitnesses.

The residents quote the eye-witnesses as saying that the Palestinian guards, Abdul Hadi Al Qara'in and Mahdi Hijazi, who found the explosives, chased the eight intruders and were about to lay hand on them when they were intercepted by Israeli soldiers who eventually permitted the terrorists to escape in a waiting military vehicle.

The attempt to plant explosives in the holy shrine is only one in a series of several attempted and actual desecrations by Israelis of the holy places, particularly Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of Rock, and definitely it will not be the last. Despite Israeli attempts to find justifications for these attacks, by claiming that the perpetrators were only Jewish extremists in a bid to absolve Israel from any responsibility for such crimes, all evidence points to the fact that the Jewish terrorists are or had been regular Israeli soldiers belonging to army units that are known for their skill in handling explosives.

Also, a report in the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot on the attempted attack confirmed that the terrorists left behind six boxes full of explosives and tens of hand grenades in addition to 10 sticks of dynamite, all bearing the mark of the Israeli army.

So, if this latest incident, aimed at blowing up the Dome of the Rock, is taken to fall in line and coincide with continuing excavation work under the Muslim holy shrine, a grand Israeli design against Islamic holy places in Jerusalem becomes all too evident for us and the whole world to ignore.

Let the Israeli president, Chaim Herzog, fool nobody in condemning "small groups of (Israeli) madmen" for last week's attempted attack in Jerusalem, for the actions of the Israeli extremists are indeed louder than anything Herzog has to say.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Wise agri policy needed

ONE OF the major points in the new government's policy statement was in relation to agriculture. Jordan has limited resources and it is not possible for it to achieve food security if the current rate of crop production is maintained. Therefore it was found necessary to adopt a wise and well-planned agricultural policy that can help the country confront external pressures. This care for agricultural development in Jordan is closely linked with the development of the society and requires sacrifices and hard work from the citizens so that crop production can increase.

Strengthening Jordan's domestic capabilities is linked with the government's policies aimed at mobilising Arab solidarity, because a strong domestic front can help the country to honour its national commitments and responsibilities. If some people see total Arab unity as being beyond reach at present, then at least Arab economic integration can be useful towards bringing Arab states together as a step forward towards the far-reaching goals. Jordan's support for Iraq and the Palestinian people will be enhanced if the country has a strong economy and can achieve true progress.

### Al Dustour: Israel will exploit election

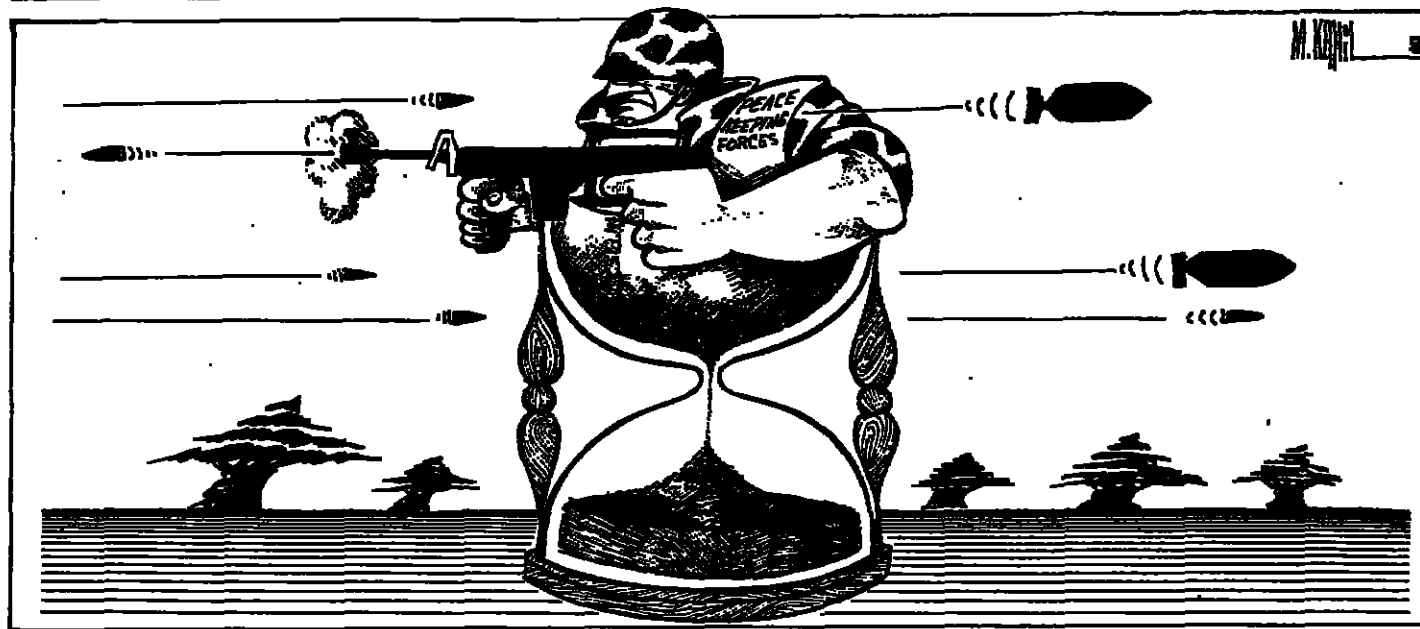
WE EXPECT Israel and the Zionist lobby in the United States to escalate their campaign to prevent President Reagan from being re-elected for a new term in office. We believe that this will be the trend of Zionist policy in the coming election because the president has made the Middle East issue his top priority in foreign policy. Israel had earlier resisted Reagan's peace proposals and aborted other initiatives by the U.S. to solve the Middle East issue. Israel does not want to see any durable solution to the problem and therefore it will do whatever it can to prevent any presidential candidate from attaining his goal unless he is totally oriented towards Zionist policies and adopts a biased attitude towards Israel.

We also expect Israel to exploit the coming election campaign by extorting more financial assistance from the U.S. to help it build more settlements in the occupied Arab lands. At the same time Zionist pressure on U.S. officials for more arms will increase so that Israel can get the maximum benefit of the election campaign.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Sinister gesture

WHAT IS really sinister about Israel's latest attempt to blow up Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is that it came immediately after the conclusion of an Islamic summit in Casablanca. It seems that the Zionists wanted to show their hatred for all other religions by planting explosives, and wanted to put all Arab and Islamic leaders to the test. They want to sound out their will and their commitment to defend the holy places and to see if they are really determined to undertake serious action to counter terrorist activities rather than just using words.

We cannot deny that the Islamic summit dealt with several issues of extreme importance, but the Zionists' attempts to blow up the Dome of the Rock is a serious development directed at the feelings of all Muslims around the world, and therefore requires speedy action to save the holy places from destruction and desecration. The local Arab guards were also this time to abort the terrorist attempt to blow up the holy shrine, but more serious work in required on the part of the Muslim leaders to find a durable solution to the problem and so save for ever the holy places from the danger of terrorists and Zionist extremists.



## Cheysson after OAU mediation on Chad

By Chris Peterson  
Reuters

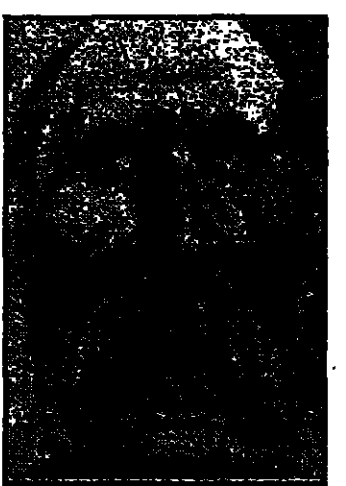
PARIS — A five-day visit to Chad, Ethiopia and Libya by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was portrayed Tuesday as a determined bid to defuse the situation in Chad, brought to boiling point by the downing of a French colony Wednesday, is under instructions from President Francois Mitterrand to "examine with the governments concerned means of speedily restoring peace to Chad."

His trip, which diplomatic sources said was arranged before the shooting down of a French Air Force Jaguar fighter-bomber by Libyan-backed rebels last week, takes him to the Chadian capital of N'djamena, then to Addis Ababa and Tripoli.

It was not clear whether he would meet Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi but French officials stressed that France had maintained a dialogue with Libya throughout the latest stage in the Chad conflict, which stretches back nearly 18 years.

Last August France sent about 3,000 troops supported by Jaguar and Mirage F1 jets to back President Hissene Habre's forces, then under heavy pressure from the Libyan-backed rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

The rebels effectively control



the northern half of the country, but the arrival of the French contingent stabilised the situation.

The conflict flared again last week, when a rebel column raided remote government outpost at Ziguiey, 300 kilometres north of the capital.

It was as the rebel unit was retreating northwards with the prisoners, including two Belgians working for a voluntary medical group, that the French jet was shot down by a heat-seeking missile. The pilot was killed.

In the first direct confrontation involving French forces, the Jaguar and Mirage jets strafed the column and destroyed a number of vehicles.

France then moved its ground troops about 100 kilometres north

to a new defensive zone and reinforced its air power with more jets backed by in-flight refuelling tankers.

The French move triggered fears that Paris was considering some form of retaliation. During a visit to French forces in Chad at the new year, Defence Minister Charles Hernu said: "If a single French soldier is fired at, the reply will be immediate."

But what followed was a war of words, with the French External Relations Ministry saying in a communiqué that Libya appeared to be responsible.

The same communiqué stressed that although the military situation was being studied closely France intended pursuing its political efforts to resolve the conflict.

Monday night Col. Qadhafi warned France in a radio interview that it risked becoming involved in another Algerian war and said Paris had no right to move its forces north.

Col. Qadhafi has always denied French and Chadian assertions that Libyan troops are based in the northern sector of the country, but he told French radio last night: "If Libya agrees to the request of the Goukouni government and sends forces to counter-balance the power of the French supporting Mr. Habre, then it must be said that France should prepare for a war that will be like the Algerian war."

"I do not think that the French

people want to relive that unhappy experience."

Diplomatic sources said Paris desperately wanted to avoid a direct military confrontation with either the rebels or Libyan troops, despite an apparent desire by President Mitterrand to see French soldiers in action alongside his forces.

French public opinion, already affected by losses sustained by the French contingent in the multinational force in Lebanon, would not countenance further casualties in Chad, the sources said.

France's stated aim behind "Operation Manta" in Chad was to stabilise the situation enough to allow all parties in the conflict to gather around the conference table.

But hopes of an early political settlement received a major blow earlier this month when a conference called by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa failed after Mr. Habre refused to take part.

He maintained that an airport welcome given for Mr. Goukouni by the Ethiopian leader and OAU chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, put him on an equal footing with Chadian leader.

Mr. Cheysson's visit to Addis Ababa was seen by diplomats in Paris as underlining France's continuing belief that some formula organised by the OAU was the most appropriate route to a settlement.

## Nasserites to seek forming new party

By Nofal Dossari  
Reuters

CAIRO — Dubbed simply as "Nasserites," supporters of the late Gamal Abdul Nasser and his vision of pan-Arab socialism are bidding to form a new party, but will be lucky to win permission to contest general elections in May.

The Nasserites, claiming they could win at least 10 per cent of the vote, dispute that the present ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) inherited the mantle of the 1952 revolution that toppled King Farouk and swept Nasser to power. They seek permission to join other legitimised opposition groups ranged against the NDP.

That idea was vetoed by the late President Anwar Sadat, but there are signs his successor, Hosni Mubarak, will allow free elections this May than any held since 1952.

The anti-NDP admirers of Nasser, who died of a heart attack on September 28, 1970, have been encouraged by the case of the New-Wafd, a revival of the Wafd Party that was the standard-bearer of Egyptian nationalism under the monarchy.

New-Wafd recently won a court battle against a government ban on its reorganising as a legitimate party.

But it seems unlikely the administrative court, which deals with such cases, will process a Nasserite application in time for the May ballot, political sources say.

More than 5,000 attended a Nasserite rally in Cairo in early January and a Nasserite party could win 10 to 20 per cent of a general election vote, according to ex-legislator Kamel Ahmad who is behind the effort to form a party.

Those at the rally included former Vice-President Ali Sabry, jailed for 10 years on charges that he plotted the overthrow of Mr. Sadat in 1971.

But Mr. Ahmad told Reuters in an interview that the NDP was using the administrative court as a ploy to delay formation of a Nasserite party.

"The NDP does not want a

party which says it represents the 1952 revolution and the ideals of Nasser," he said. "Even if the court accepted our plea, it will be too late to join in the elections."

Abdullah Iman, a pro-Nasserite journalist, wrote in the weekly magazine Rose Al Youssef: "I cannot think of the NDP as the revolution's party... and it is not logical that the Wafd is allowed to come back while the Nasserites have no right to speak for themselves."

The Nasserites urge more vigorous Arab nationalist policies in Egypt and closer relations with the Soviet Union, and a return to Nasser's strictly socialist economic policies.

Under Mr. Sadat, who succeeded Nasser and led Egypt until Muslim extremists assassinated him in 1981, both domestic and foreign policies were sharply amended.

Mr. Sadat expelled Soviet military advisers and moved close to the United States, sponsor of the Camp David accords with Israel and Egypt's 1979 treaty with the Jewish state.

At home, Mr. Sadat proclaimed an "open door" policy to Western investors. But the state industrial sector established by Nasser remained, as did subsidies on basic commodities that keep the price of an Egyptian loaf as low as one piastre (about one U.S. cent). Riots foiled a 1977 bid by Mr. Sadat to limit subsidies.

Mr. Mubarak's Egypt remains a U.S. ally and is the second biggest recipient worldwide of U.S. aid after Israel, obtaining some \$2.5 billion a year in civil and military funds.

But no major new moves to dismantle the Nasser economic legacy have been made and, while retaining the treaty with Israel, Egypt had edged back toward the Arab mainstream.

Tentative predictions, several political commentators meanwhile see Mr. Mubarak's NDP retaining a majority in the May elections, perhaps with a strengthened, Wafd-led opposition. Opponents now have only 13 of 392 People's Assembly seats.

## LETTERS

### Free of charge advice

To the editor:

I am writing in response to the commentary (Jordan Times, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1984) printed earlier this month, which humorously, but all too accurately, described one man's effort to obtain information about the actual arrival time of friend's flight into Queen Alia International Airport (QAIA). I know many others have shared his frustration, and am writing to provide (free of charge and without asking for a free lunch from those who use it), the correct number to dial for assistance.

The best number to call for information on any flight into QAIA is the Alia Information Office at the airport: 08/53200. This office maintains updated flight information, not only on Alia flights, but on all carriers serving QAIA.

I have dialled this number several times, at various times of day/night, and have not had trouble getting through. The staff have always been cheerfully helpful, even when I have not identified myself as an Alia employee. It is best to telephone about one hour before scheduled flight arrival, and to know the carrier and flight number so that the most accurate response can be made.

Most of Jordan's newspapers and guides are printing a variety of phone numbers for QAIA, sometimes merely switchboard numbers which are tied up most of the time. I hope the Jordan Times and other media will help us spread the correct information, and that the general public will use the number responsibly so that everyone requiring information can be served efficiently in turn.

Lastly, I would like to note that Alia flights had a 78.4 per cent on-time performance record during January-December, 1983, which includes the half year we were operating out of the congested old Amman Airport. With the new QAIA facilities, 1984's on-time rate should be even better. So, when in doubt, you can count on most Alia flights arriving within 15 minutes of the scheduled time, as printed in timetables and newspapers.

Kathy Sullivan  
Public Relations Department,  
Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline,  
Amman.

## Argentina: Painful digging into the past

Horror is mounting in Argentina as the bodies of those killed under the military junta are found in their graves. Jimmy Burns reports.

BUENOS AIRES — The people of Argentina are quite literally digging into their past. In graveyards up and down the country more than 3,000 unmarked graves have been unearthed, revealing the bodies of the victims of past repression, officially classified as the "disappeared" ones.

There are children among the dead. Many of the bodies, even in a late stage of decomposition, show signs of having been shot at point blank range or mutilated. Skulls have their teeth wrenched out to avoid identification.

There has been confusion of a particularly black kind. Just before the New Year, Buenos Aires zoo was closed when graves were discovered near the main animal cage. Doctors are sifting through the bones to see if they can identify any human ones.

To the outside world, the discoveries of recent weeks might seem like a macabre obsession with a past already known through the reports of human rights organisations and perhaps best forgotten.

But for large sections of the Argentine population, the daily revelations of horror are not only new, but are contributing in a mood of collective catharsis with far-reaching political implications.

### Graphic details

Since the swearing-in of the

Centre-Left Radical government of Mr. Raul Alfonsín last month (December), the local media has been able to report events in graphic detail, a freedom denied when the military took power in March 1976. Until last month a combination of propaganda and physical coercion ensured that most of the population had either never heard of or preferred to ignore the details of the atrocities committed during a "dirty war".

Just a few months ago, most of my neighbours thought I was mad or a liar," said Mr. Emilio Vilgione, a human rights lawyer. "Since I was allowed to appear for the first time on TV, I'm hugged by people in tears saying, 'My God, my God, you were right'."

President Alfonsín was himself an active human rights campaigner during the military regime and promised during his campaign that the fate of the disappeared would be investigated and those responsible brought to judgment.

He has moved with extraordinary speed to reduce the power of the military. In the first few days after he took over he placed a military-industrial complex under civilian control, reshuffled the military high command, retiring more than 70 senior officers, and repealed a law giving amnesty to those accused of human rights violations. Nine members of the three juntas which governed in the years 1976-82 were ordered to be court-martialled on charges of

murder.

Over a dozen other senior officers, including Gen. Reynaldo Bignone, the former president, have been summoned by civilian judges on charges relating to those of the estimated 8,000 cases of disappeared which are sufficiently well-documented.

About 200 officers have been implicated directly in the repression, and much of the evidence is being passed on to a special independent inquiry.

### Lenient approach

Mr. Alfonsín is conscious, however, of the need to diminish demands for unbridled vengeance and to deal with the military in a way that will not provoke serious unrest. In his first speech as president, he made an emotional appeal for national reconciliation.

A new law currently under debate specifies that all officers accused of human rights violations should no longer answer immediately to a civilian court but instead submit themselves for trial by the supreme council of the armed forces, the highest military court.

Under the new law each court martial will have a time limit of 180 days and any decision will eventually be submitted to a civilian appeals court, empowered to look at fresh evidence. Final sentence will be given by the supreme court.

Human rights groups have condemned the new law as a farce. After several years of seeing the constitution and the law con-

sistently violated by the armed forces, they have no faith in the military's willingness to try itself fairly.

The government insists that the courts martial will be public, but under the country's military code there is a loophole whereby there can be secrecy where "morality and the discipline of the armed forces" are affected.

### Military close ranks

Army solidarity over the human rights question has remained virtually intact. The revelations of recent weeks and the spectacle of senior officers nearly lynched on their way to court, a reaction which Mr. Alfonsín has condemned, have contributed to a closing of ranks.

Senior officers have taken to attending court surrounded by heavily-armed bodyguards drawn from the former military state security apparatus rather than official police protection and presidential aides are concerned lest the former paramilitary police become agents provocateurs.

Professionalisation in the armed forces could take several years, however, and in the meantime there is clearly a need for a more immediate pacifier. Privately the president's aides admit that a peaceful and just resolution of the human rights debate in the coming months depends less on changed military attitudes than on the continuing popularity of Mr. Alfonsín.



# Controversy over Mitterrand's plans for the Louvre

By Marilyn August  
Associated Press

PARIS — If President Francois Mitterrand's plan to overhaul the Louvre Museum succeeds, a broad two-story glass pyramid will soar out of the stately courtyard between the two major wings.

The transparent triangle, inspired by Egypt's Giza pyramids, is the brainchild of Architect I.M. Pei. Mr. Mitterrand's personal choice to restore the Louvre as the world's greatest treasure house.

The vast project, scheduled to be completed in 1989, has drawn bitter protests. Critics say the contemporary addition will detract from the elegance of the 700-year-old building.

Last October, Louvre Director Andre Chabaud resigned to protest against a "gigantic and unfeasible" plan he said would pose "architectural risks."

Mr. Pei's blueprints, which call

for three mini-pyramids and water fountains surrounding the glass triangle, are expected to get final approval from Mr. Mitterrand in February.

Only a public outcry stirred by recent press protests could oblige Mr. Mitterrand to change his mind, say French observers who note there is no formal administrative process to block a presidential decision in this field.

Architects at the government's Department of Historical Monuments complain that the panoramic view of an elegant classical building will be spoiled by an "incongruous and unusual... monumental" structure.

But Mr. Pei, the veteran Chinese-American architect who designed the new wings at the National Gallery in Washington, says he is "conscious of the Louvre's historical importance" and that his plans "respect the buildings' architectural integrity."

The mass-circulation Paris daily

France Soir, under the banner headline "the Louvre, a scandal already" carried an editorial in which French Academy member Jean Dutourd urged Mr. Mitterrand to leave the Louvre alone.

"Bringing in a Chinese-American expert doesn't furnish him (Mitterrand) with the necessary talent to 'improve' an ensemble that took French royalty 600 years to build," Mr. Dutourd said.

Experts agree the museum desperately needs modernisation. It is one of France's top tourist attraction, drawing three million visitors yearly to its priceless collections of nearly 400,000 items from the winged victory of Samothrace to Egyptian mummies — crammed into 225 galleries.

Visitors complain about poor lighting and say many masterpieces are hung so high they are barely visible. Experts have no room for restoration and archive

work. New acquisitions sometimes end in museum offices because there is no place else to put them.

"The Louvre is like a theatre without a backstage," Emile Biasini, president of the project, said in a recent interview.

The project, not including current cleaning of the vast exterior, is expected to cost between two and three billion francs (\$235 and 352 million).

It involves evicting the finance ministry from one whole wing of the palace, and adding 645,000 square feet facing the Rue de Rivoli arcades to the museum.

The move will allow the museum to empty its overflowing storerooms and put on show some of the priceless paintings never seen publicly before.

Of the museum's 15,000 paintings, 2,200 are hung on its walls and 4,300 are in storage. The remaining 8,500 paintings are on

permanent loan to provincial museums.

The respected daily Le Monde attacked Mr. Pei directly: "just because he likes the pyramids doesn't mean he can treat the Louvre courtyard as an annex to Disneyland," Andre Fermigier wrote in a recent editorial.

For centuries the Louvre, built 700 years ago as a fortress, served as home to French royalty, who enlarged it according to their own architectural tastes. It became a museum when Francois I brought to France paintings by Titian and Raphael and Leonardo Da Vinci's Mona Lisa.

It's treasures grew under Napoleon Bonaparte's demand for "tribute" in art works from conquered countries, including the pink carousel Arch of Triumph from Italy in front of the building.

Mr. Pei says he designed the transparent pyramid to provide a highly visible entrance to the mus-

eum. Le Monde compared it to "the tip of an iceberg."

"I know it sounds silly," said Mr. Biasini, "but the question tourists ask most often is, 'how do I get in?' This is really scandalous for the Louvre."

Visitors will enter through the pyramid and descend by escalator to a large lobby, from which tunnels will provide direct access to exhibition rooms now connected by kilometres of the Louvre corridors. There will be adjacent underground parking for more than 1,000 tourist cars and the tourist buses.

Some say the pyramid will undermine the Louvre's serious image and turn it into "another cultural supermarket."

Mr. Biasini says that is exactly what Mr. Mitterrand wants.

"There's no reason why the Louvre can't be a centre bustling with cultural activity," he said.

Randa Habibs  
Corner

## New maps for public schools

IT IS not new that public schools are most of the time located in archaic buildings that hygiene is not always satisfactory and that the standard of the teachers, especially the ones teaching a foreign language, is lower than the normal.

However, students of public schools have better results than their colleagues in private schools less pampered, more squeezed in classrooms that are barely heated. Those students study in difficult conditions and are worthy of our admiration.

But there is a minimum of requirements to which those students are entitled.

If the buildings are archaic, teaching should not be so. On the wall of a classroom in a public school in Jabal Al Hussein there is a map of Africa. This map is so old that the students can hardly see the boundaries of countries. However, one can read very clearly "Kingdom of Libya". When we know that this kingdom ceased to exist in 1969, we can guess the age of this map. On top of that there are other countries in Africa which have gained their independence and changed their names but do not appear on this map.

Surely it is not difficult to ask that public schools be provided with recent and actual maps.

## Lake Geneva is suffocating from pollution

By Claude Fillet  
Reuters

GENEVA — Once praised for its azure waters, flocks of wild swans, swallows, ducks and divers, Lake Geneva is now dying a slow death, suffocated by pollution.

The lake, known as Lac Lemman in Switzerland and France which share its shores, has lost its purity over the years. Now the largest expanse of "fresh" water in Western Europe is in danger of becoming lifeless unless urgent measures are taken.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) believes the last aquatic life could be gone in as little as three years.

Leman is the main source of drinking water for more than half a million people on the Swiss side. In spring and summer, it attracts thousands of holidaymakers, water-skiers, sailors, windsurfers and swimmers.

The lake has long been home

for large populations of water birds and many species of fish, including the perch — a gourmet speciality in Switzerland. But restaurant owners have had to resort to imports because of dwindling catches.

The IUCN says Leman's major problem is that the natural process of eutrophication — the process that turns ponds brackish and finally stagnant over many years — has been vastly accelerated by pollution.

"Industrial, agricultural and domestic waste chemicals have been entering the water for the past three decades in quantities which the lake and its plant and animal denizens cannot absorb or recycle to maintain a normal ecological equilibrium," the Swiss-based environmental body said.

Many of these chemicals are not poisonous — most of them are phosphates and nitrates coming from agricultural fertilisers or household or industrial det-

ergents.

But their effect is like a hormone overdose, causing a boom in the algae population and other microscopic plants near the lake's surface, which cuts the water's transparency and chokes off the ability of water plants to photosynthesise and produce oxygen.

Heavy metals and other lethal pollutants that would normally be locked in sediments are now in danger of being released.

The IUCN warns: "Leman has not yet reached this dangerous turning point, but there is a strong likelihood that it will unless timely counter-measures are taken."

Over the past 30 years, phosphates in the lake have increased by an estimated 700 per cent and Leman is now absorbing between 1,200 and 1,500 tonnes of phosphorus a year, the IUCN says.

Streams flowing into Leman and the Rhone River which flows through it take 12 years to completely renew the lake's waters. Its

oxygen supply is regenerated every seven to eight years.

But mild winters and phosphate pollution have left it so short-winded there are already pockets of completely de-oxygenated water on some parts of the lakebed, where fish cannot survive.

The maximum safe dose of phosphorus is estimated at around 500 tonnes, the most that conservation organisations want to be pumped into the lake for the next three years to allow its chemical balance to be restored.

In addition, the IUCN has warned about the presence in the lake of a number of poisonous wastes — pesticides, heavy metals and the industrial chemical PCB (polychlorobiphenyl), which causes skin diseases, suppresses immunity to infections and encourages male infertility.

The Swiss authorities are taking the problems seriously. They have banned PCB manufacture on Swiss soil and equipped 72 out of

the 121 purification plants around the lake with dephosphating facilities.

Among measures proposed by conservationists to help cut the phosphorus intake are the banning of phosphates in washing powders and liquid detergents. At present, phosphate-free washing powders represent only five per cent of the Swiss market.

Other proposals include a programme to control run-off of fertilisers from farmland and to equip all water treatment plants by the lake with dephosphating facilities.

The IUCN says Switzerland's decentralised political system makes it difficult to achieve concerted action, while on the French side, slow-moving, highly centralised ministries create their own problems.

"French conservation lobbies face an uphill battle," it says, "but it is vital they succeed if efforts in Switzerland are not to be stymied by slower action from France."

## Japanese kimono retreating before Westernisation

By Mari Noda  
Associated Press

TOKYO — Kimono and zori footwear were again outnumbered by jeans and sneakers this new year's day as millions of Japanese flocked to Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples for Japan's most traditional holiday.

Until about 60 years ago, the elegant kimono was the everyday wear of Japanese women and is still the common dress of some elderly women. But for most women, the kimono is worn at only the more formal occasions —

new year, weddings and graduations — and even then can be prohibitively expensive.

"It is sad to see fewer people wear kimono," Shinichi Kojima, general manager of the All Japan Kimono Promoting Association, said in an interview.

Mr. Kojima acknowledged that Japan's Westernised lifestyle has made the confining kimono impractical, but cost is another important factor in the kimono's retreat.

"As soon as kimono sale started to decline about 10 years ago, the

industry sought the easiest way to keep the business lucrative," said Tatsuo Yoneyama, a costume history specialist at Tokyo Bunka Junior College.

"They added special features on the products to raise the retail prices, and kimono became a pseudo-art object with excessive decorations."

The industry now concentrates on silk kimono sales, at the expense of wool and cotton wear once popular for everyday use, Mr. Yoneyama said in an interview. Kimono makers have had some

success. Despite fewer women buying kimono, the luxury lines have kept sales at 1.8 trillion yen (\$7 billion) annually, unchanged over the past three years.

The average kimono costs 120,000 yen (\$515) Mr. Kojima said. An 11-piece set, including a silk kimono, underwear, an obi sash, zori (elevated thongs) and other necessary articles could easily for one million yen (\$4,290).

Yet the kimono has managed to survive. Men, who exchanged their kimono for business suits more than a century ago, still enjoy slipping into a kimono, or

cotton "yukata" in the summer, when they return from the office.

According to Mrs. Shizu Nagamura, president of the Nagamura Kimono School, young women, some with no kimono of their own, are interested in the proper way to wear a kimono and the traditional customs and manners surrounding kimono-wearing occasions. That includes the right way to bow or sit on a floor cushion.

She said about 1,000 women take kimono-wearing lessons every year, many in the "bridal zone" of 22 and 23 years old.

## Bring on the dancing girls

By Lothar Wasm

COLOGNE (Dad) — The dancing girls, known in German as Tanzmariechen, are a delightful and eye-catching feature of the Rhenish carnival season in the Federal Republic of Germany. It's not just cheesecake and good looks, not just dancing at Fasching events, ceremonies and processions.

They have to find their way around the traditional and complicated rules and customs of largely male-dominated carnival corps. In Fasching strongholds such as Cologne, Dusseldorf or

Mainz the Tanzmariechen has important social commitments: public relations work for her carnival corps.

She must be charming: in processions, on stage, regardless whether she is in a good mood or bad. For days and weeks on end, escorted by a male corps officer, she both shows a leg and demonstrates more than her fair share of acrobatic prowess. Strength and fitness are essential.

It can take months to learn the carnival routine under the supervision of a ballet instructor so as to be faultless but not boring. Is it all worth while? She can be sure of

the applause of the carnival brethren, of popularity and of being someone in the Fasching hierarchy.

Carnival used to be men-only certainly in Cologne. Even the "dancing girls" were men. Then, in 1840, women struck back, starting a carnival season of their own from which men were banned. Not until 1880 was a carnival corps founded that admitted both sexes. Women have only been permitted as dancing girls since 1936, but men seem happy with the new arrangement!

— German Features.

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## World gold production will rise, institute says

NEW YORK (AP) — World gold production will rise to 46,210,000 ounces (1.3 billion grammes) this year — 3.8 per cent higher than the 1983 total — according to an estimate by the Gold Institute, an international research organisation.

In a five-year survey of 57 gold-producing countries, the Washington-based institute predicts that world output of newly-mined gold will rise from 42,999,000 ounces (1.2 billion grammes) in 1982 to 49,348,000 ounces (1.39 billion grammes) in 1986.

The figures are based on data provided by major mining companies and government mining departments in the producing countries.

"These are not figures picked out of a hat," the institute's managing director, Mr. Richard L. Davies, said in a telephone interview. "They are based on actual mining company projections and government data. The two major exceptions are the Soviet Union and China, which provided no data. Figures for these countries were estimated by Western mining company officials who have close contacts with the Soviets and Chinese."

The Soviet Union is the world's second-largest gold producer after South Africa, and China is currently fifth after Canada and the United States.

The institute's report foresees South Africa's share of world's gold output declining from 49.8 per cent in 1982 to 45.6 per cent in 1986, and the Soviet Union's share dropping from 22.1 per cent to 19.5 per cent in the same period.

The institute predicts that a group composed of Canada, the United States, China and Brazil will move up from a 14.2 per cent share in 1982 to 20.7 per cent in 1986.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed amid quiet selective trading in a market lacking fresh incentive, dealers said. At 1500 hrs the F.T. index was up 0.2 at 331.6.

Discount houses were lower after Gerrard and National said bid talks with an unnamed company ended without agreement on terms. Gerrard was down 3 1/2 at 307 after 297 and Union Discount fell 2 1/2 to 71 1/2 in sympathy.

Government bonds were around 1/2 point firmer on thin buying interest while gold shares extended early gains to as much as four pips on the strength of the bullion price. North American shares were mixed.

Property shares moved above the lows after initially being marked easier on press comment suggesting property values may be too high. MEPC was down 8p at 267 after 263.

Banks showed falls of around 2p while in firm insurances, Phoenix was 1 1/2p higher at 445 after 450 on bid hopes. In mixed oils, Britoil was 2p firmer at 230 after the U.S. acquisition.

Fleet Holdings closed 6p higher at 188 in reaction to news that Associated Communications Corp had increased its holding in the company to 9.08 pct. ICI fell 2p to 620 but BOC rose 8p to 305 and BIC gained 5p at 283. Sweden's Electrolux added 5p to 24 1/2 after higher 1983 profit and dividend.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

|                   |               |                   |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling      | 1.4069/70     | U.S. dollars      |
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.2479/82     | Canadian dollars  |
|                   | 2.8015/25     | West German marks |
|                   | 3.1557/67     | Dutch guilders    |
|                   | 2.2420/30     | Swiss francs      |
|                   | 57.25/29      | Belgian francs    |
|                   | 8.5750/80     | French francs     |
|                   | 170.25/170.25 | Italian lire      |
|                   | 234.58/68     | Japanese yen      |
|                   | 8.1630/1680   | Swedish crowns    |
|                   | 7.8575/8625   | Norwegian crowns  |
|                   | 10.1600/1650  | Danish crowns     |
| One ounce of gold | 377.70/378.20 | U.S. dollars      |

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answers: A "DUNET", "YIEPT", "TRONIA", "MEETOL".  
Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAFY DELVE BEACON SLOUCH  
Answer: With that mug, he'd better hope he's accepted at more than this — FACE VALUE

## Reagan proposes budget with \$180.4 billion deficit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan Wednesday sent Congress an election-year budget that proposes no new taxes but calls for higher military spending and carries a deficit of \$180.4 billion, the third largest in U.S. history.

The budget proposes total government spending of \$925.5 billion in the 1985 financial year beginning on Oct. 1, including \$264.4 billion for defence.

The military expenditure represents a 9.3 per cent increase over the current year, while total spending is up 8.4 per cent over this year's estimate of \$853.8 billion.

The only major new initiative in the 1985 budget is a proposal outlined by Mr. Reagan in his State of the Union address last week for initial spending of about \$8 billion towards a permanently manned U.S. space station.

Mr. Reagan, who campaigned in 1980 on a pledge to balance the budget and is now seeking a second four-year term, has tried to defuse the issue of huge deficits by calling on opposition Democrats to join him in a bipartisan approach to the problem.

But Democratic leaders have been wary of becoming involved. The deficit for the current 1984 financial year is projected at \$183.7 billion after last year's record of \$195.4 billion.

In his budget message Mr. Reagan painted a glowing picture of sustained economic recovery in the United States, clouded only by the bid deficits.

"Before us stands the prospect of an extended era of peace, prosperity, growth and a rising standard of living for all Americans," the president said.

"Only the threat of indefinitely prolonged high budget deficits threatens the continuation of sustained non-inflationary growth and prosperity," he added.

"It raises the spectre of sharply higher interest rates, choked-off investment, renewed recession and rising unemployment," Mr. Reagan said, calling again for a bipartisan effort to reduce government spending and streamline the U.S. tax system.

His critics charge that the main reasons for the huge deficits are the five-year, \$160 billion military build-up which Mr. Reagan began when he came to office three years ago, coupled with his three-year, 25 per cent tax cut plan.

Democrats and even some members of Mr. Reagan's own Republican Party have called for tax increases to help offset the heavy cost of the president's programme to "rearm America," but he has steadfastly resisted this.

In his budget statement, Mr. Reagan declared again: "To those who say we must raise taxes, I say wait."

He argued that tax increases

"pile unfair burdens on the people, hurt capital formation, and destroy incentives for growth," while tax cuts help sustain recovery, leading to faster growth and more jobs.

Despite Mr. Reagan's repeated calls for deficit reduction through spending cuts, his 1985 budget proposals contain only \$4.6 billion in net cuts from non-defence programmes.

At the same time, the military budget contains funding for Reagan's "star wars" plan for anti-satellite missiles and for bolstering anti-guerrilla special forces and protecting Middle East oil fields.

There is also provision for more ships, aircraft and battle tanks, and for a forces' pay rise approved but not funded in the current year.

### Israel, Egypt top foreign aid list

President Reagan proposed spending \$15.2 billion in U.S. foreign aid next year, including \$6 billion for Israel, Egypt and Central America.

The aid request includes \$4.6 billion for the Middle East, \$2 billion for Europe, \$1.9 billion for Asia, \$1.6 billion for Africa, \$1 billion for South America and \$1.3 billion for Central America.

Mr. Reagan will ask Congress later this week for an additional \$1 billion, including \$659 million for Central America, U.S. officials said.

They said that amount and about \$1.3 billion next year would begin the \$8.4 billion, six-year aid programme for Central America recommended by former secretary of state Mr. Henry Kissinger's special commission.

The \$15.2 billion in U.S. aid is for 140 countries.

The biggest recipients would be Israel, getting \$2.3 billion and Egypt, \$2.2 billion, as part of the U.S. effort to win stability and peace negotiations in the Middle East.

### Aid to Israel, Egypt will be a gift, not loan

For the first time, nearly all the aid to Israel and Egypt would be a gift, not a loan.

Undersecretary of state Mr. William Schneider told reporters that was to ease the countries' debt burdens to the United States.

He said \$539 million in U.S. military credit sales to 16 other countries also would be made at low interest rates because of their international debt burdens.

Mr. Schneider said Mr. Reagan might revise the \$1.3 billion allocation later this week when he announces specific aid requests for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and Belize.

The military aid request for Guatemala would be the first since 1977, when Congress cut off arms funds because of that country's human rights record.

Mr. Schneider said officials were still working out details to meet the Kissinger commission proposals issued three weeks ago. Mr. Reagan's budget generally held the line on domestic social programmes.

But in an apparent response to critics who have accused him of neglecting the environment, he proposed a 100 per cent increase in spending authorisation for research into the problem of acid rain pollution, to a total of \$55 million in 1985.

Mr. Reagan told a Chicago convention Tuesday he believed the U.S. economy was strong and Americans were wealthier. He criticised the opposition Democratic Party "for giving up economic stagnation and double digit inflation."

The sources said the deficit was forecast to decline to \$177.1 billion in 1986, rise to \$180.5 billion in 1987 and then fall dramatically to \$123.4 billion by 1989.

President Reagan urged Congress to approve \$264.4 billion in defence spending for next year, pressing a drive to rebuild U.S. military forces to meet what he has called a persistent Soviet threat.

The figure is up by 9.3 per cent over the \$242 million approved by Congress for this year.

Mr. Reagan asked for a total \$305 billion for Pentagon spending. But \$40.6 billion of this would be spread over several years after 1985.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, justifying Mr. Reagan's spending request before the Senate armed services committee, said: "We cannot make up for a decade of neglect in only three years of higher defence budgets."

Mr. Reagan also submitted a \$2.4 billion supplemental budget request for 1984 to finance a military pay rise Congress approved last year but did not fund, \$75.5 million to pay for the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and \$63 million for more aid to Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger said the 1985 budget included funds to make up for the fact that Congress last year trimmed Mr. Reagan's budget authority from \$273.4 to \$258 billion. He said any more cuts would delay the time when arms increases can be slowed.

He told the committee the Pentagon's new five-year plan, which would carry through a second Reagan term in office, calls for spending authority of \$1,900 billion, but the rate of increase in

spending would begin to slow next year.

The increase in projected at 8.4 per cent in the 1986 financial year, declining to 3.3 per cent in 1989.

On other items, Mr. Reagan sought \$1.7 billion for "star wars" defence in 1985, of which \$250 million is new money. The rest will come from other space defence programmes.

Mr. Weinberger said funds were also earmarked for the Department of Energy to carry out research into a programme which envisages laser beams to destroy enemy missiles.

Mr. Reagan's proposed strategic nuclear programme includes \$8.2 billion to produce 34 B-1 bombers, \$2 billion for another Trident missile submarine, \$5 billion for 40 10-warhead MX missiles and \$465 million to develop a mobile single-warhead "midgetman" missile.

The budget would increase air force spending by 18 per cent to \$104 billion.

It calls for 48 F-15 fighters, 150 F-16 fighters and 10 C-5B cargo planes, plus \$130 million for development of a new C-17 cargo plane by McDonnell Douglas.

The navy budget would rise by 15 per cent to \$96.7 billion. It includes 84 F-18 fighters, 24 F-14 fighters, 32 Harrier short-take off fighters, three cruisers, a destroyer, four attack submarines, development of new Trident submarine missiles.

Army spending, which would rise by 10 per cent to \$72 billion, includes 720 M-1 battle tanks, 710 Bradley armoured fighting vehicles, 144 AH-64 attack helicopters, and 585 patriot air defence missiles.

Mr. Reagan also asked for money for chemical warfare. But for the first time in three years he did not ask for funds to build nerve gas shells.

Congress in the past two years has rejected Mr. Reagan requests for production of nerve gas, which he said was needed to deter Soviet use of nerve gas weapons in its stockpile.

Funds are sought this year only to build production facilities and to buy shell casings.

### Trade deficit will worsen

The U.S. trade deficit with the rest of the world, a record \$69.4 billion last year, will exceed \$100 billion in 1984 and get worse in 1985, trade representative Mr. Bill Brock predicted Tuesday.

He described the trade imbalance as "the weak link in our economic recovery," but tempered his bleak forecast by saying that he expects the trade picture to improve after 1985.

Mr. Brock blamed high U.S. budget deficits for driving up the value of the dollar and in turn the prices of U.S. products.

## China encourages foreign investments

PEKING (AP) — China said Tuesday it has exempted Chinese-foreign joint ventures from paying taxes on a range of imported items in an effort to secure badly needed equipment for its modernisation drive.

The new rules, effective Wednesday, apparently are also in response to foreigners reluctant to invest in China because they consider the taxes too high.

It was the latest move by the communist government to reassure foreigners that it welcomes their investment and does not object to them making profit here, as long as they follow the principles of "equality and mutual benefit."

The official news agency Xinhua said under the new rules, most joint ventures that buy advanced equipment not available in China will be exempt from paying import tax and the "industrial and commercial consolidated tax," a type of business tax.

Xinhua said the rules apply to joint ventures in energy development, railway, road and harbour construction, industry, agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries, research, education and health care.

Joint ventures constructing tourist hotels will not have to pay taxes on imported building materials, interior electrical appliances and other equipment, the new rules state.

Xinhua said the government relaxed the rules "to encourage foreign firms to invest in projects badly needed in China and to import advanced technology and equipment for such projects."

Still subject to tax are goods imported by joint ventures not for the purpose of production, such as food, "daily necessities" and cleaning equipment, Xinhua said.

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1984

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A strange day and one that ricochets between moments when you are able to see how best to achieve good results in an unusual and progressive manner. Keep alert.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Different types of interests and friends can bring you the greatest progress at this time. Glad about more socially.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact prominent persons you know who can be helpful to you and start working on new projects you have in mind.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Any new situations that arise should be studied from every angle and handled wisely. Avoid tendency to argue with others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Find a different method to handle all business affairs that will get you better results. Cement a relationship.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Listening carefully to what partners have to suggest will mean working together more profitably. Socialize this evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Combining standard methods with the new at your work can bring better results in the future. New contacts materialize.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are desirous of enjoying new types of pleasures, but use care in making choices. Be more interesting to your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look to good friends for the assistance you need in order to gain your aims more quickly. Make changes at home.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact those persons who can assist you to get ahead in your own field of endeavor. Show capabilities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can get into various financial affairs now that can add much to present abundance. Make repairs to property.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine talents which can be expressed admirably at this time and you get ahead faster. Attend social affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't confide your secret affairs to others now and work quietly to gain your aims. Take care you do not lose your temper.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to combine the old with the new to come up with formulas that can prove workable and profitable. Send to the right type of schools that will be helpful in such lines. Early teach to accept standards.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning will be just great for getting into original modes of activity and undertakings and to develop them as quickly as possible. The afternoon and evening brings conflict.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Early plan what you want to do in the way of personal activities. Take care you are not overly demanding.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle any mundane matters well in the morning. Later, you may find it difficult to gain personal wishes.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) After breakfast you can get that new venture started. Steer clear of job problems and avoid an irate higher-up.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Although you may make a fine impression on a newcomer, be sure you don't neglect a good friend for a new one.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have personal problems which an unusual type person can best help you to resolve. Put aside business matters for now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle that special work in the morning and later avoid outside arguments.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make those arrangements for pleasure in the morning and then carry through with work ahead of you, even if boring.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can clear up that home affair in an unusual way now, so get busy at it. Get home in far better order, also.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Informing others of what you want from them. This will bring excellent results today. Safeguard fundamental interests.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have a fine idea how to add to present income and should put it in motion right away. Use care in driving.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Early get personal affairs handled intelligently. Get financial affairs in order and stay within your means.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make that plan quietly so that you can gain more prosperity in the future, but don't be too demanding later.

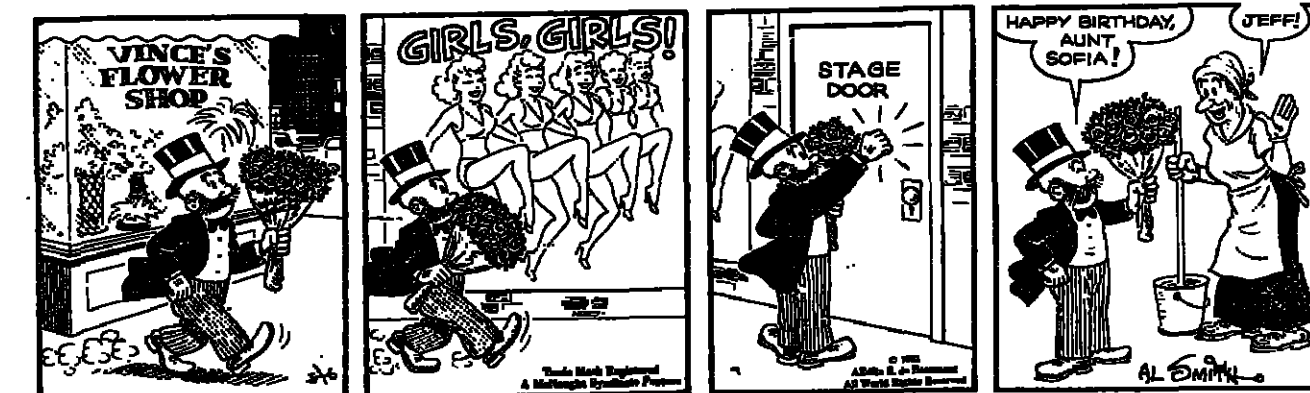
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can easily learn about such things as computers, robots and the like and will strive for a New Era kind of profession. Your progeny will always do things a little differently from others, so don't try to change.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

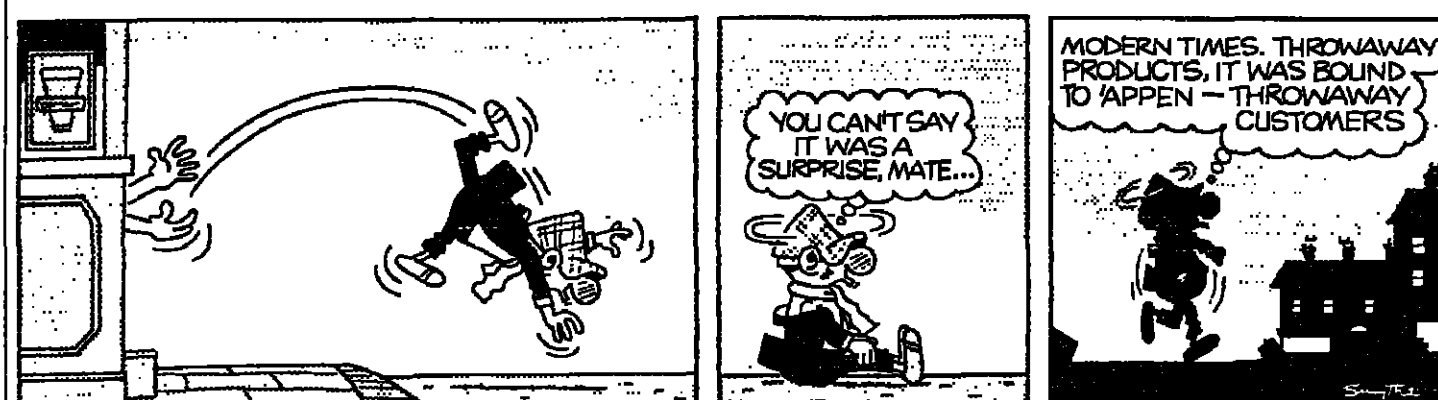
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp





## Pretoria announces pullout from southern Angola

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa has announced a withdrawal of its forces from southern Angola as a first step towards a possible long-term ceasefire on the border of Namibia (South West Africa).

Prime Minister P.W. Botha told parliament Tuesday South Africa was "disengaging" its forces following unspecified assurances from a U.S. negotiating team which visited Cape Town at the weekend.

The U.S. official had previously been in contact with the Angolan government and with Namibian independence movement SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation), which has fought a 17-year guerrilla war with Pretoria.

Officials said the U.S. team, led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, passed on assurances from Angola and SWAPO that they would not exploit the South African military

withdrawal. This was Pretoria's condition for the disengagement.

According to informed sources, U.S. officials stressed a need for some kind of temporary ceasefire in the region as a first step in dealing with the problem of independence for Namibia, which Pretoria rules in defiance of the United Nations.

In the most recent escalation of the war, South Africa earlier this month said it had concluded a five-week offensive into southern Angola aimed at SWAPO forces. South African military officials said that during the operation they had battled Angolan government and Cuban troops as well as SWAPO forces.

In answering reporters' ques-

tions Tuesday, Mr. Botha was vague about what form the disengagement would take, but he implicitly acknowledged that some South African troops had remained in Angola after the latest operation and he said they would be withdrawn.

Radio Tanzania quoted SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma as saying in the central Tanzanian town of Dodoma that the military struggle in Namibia was being intensified regardless of Western diplomatic moves.

Botha said the Pretoria-appointed administrator-general of South West Africa was available for talks with SWAPO, but the organisation, in a statement issued in London, demanded direct discussions with the South African government on any ceasefire plan.

Mr. Botha said that South Africa's position in winding down the war would depend on reciprocal behaviour from the other parties.

## Gromyko ends Romania visit

BUCHAREST (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko ends a three-day visit to Romania Wednesday after assailing Washington over nuclear weapons and issuing a veiled warning to Bucharest not to stray too far from Moscow's nuclear policy.

Mr. Gromyko chose Romania, a maverick in the Soviet Bloc since it apportions blame to East and West alike for the nuclear arms race, as the setting for a sharp attack on Washington, saying the "imperialist policy" of the United States remained the chief threat to peace today.

Speaking at a workers meeting in a Bucharest factory Tuesday, Mr. Gromyko accused the U.S. of undermining the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles and of trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

While avoiding any explicit reference to Romania's unorthodox

position in the Warsaw Pact, he called for the "close cementing of forces" in the Communist military grouping.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu was not present at Tuesday's workers meeting and First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea made no criticism of either side in the nuclear dispute in his reply.

But he spoke of increased economic cooperation with Moscow this year, saying particular attention would be paid to energy and raw material programmes.

This was significant in the light of reports that Moscow had agreed to increased oil deliveries to Romania on favourable terms this year to help it through its energy crisis.

The deal has raised speculation that Moscow is offering Romania an economic concession in the hope of political returns.

## Cyclone kills 49 in southern Africa

MBABANE, Swaziland (AP) — Cyclone "Domonia" gradually weakened Wednesday but rivers continued to flood and the death toll in Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa jumped to 49, with many more missing.

Flooding cut road and telephone links in South Africa's eastern Transvaal province. The South African Air Force dispatched helicopters to pluck people from roof tops and high ground.

Flood waters carried off hundreds of kilometres of railway track and toppled power pylons and bridges. They tore up graveyards and sent coffins floating downstream along with struggling livestock. Snakes clung to tree branches. Entire crops of tobacco, corn and fruit trees were washed away at the height of the growing season.

## U.S., S. Korean troops start exercise

SEOUL (R) — More than 200,000 South Korean and American troops Wednesday began joint war games, billed as the largest annual exercises in the non-Communist World, the combined Korean-U.S. Forces Command (CFC) said.

The 10-week manoeuvres, dubbed Team Spirit 1984, bring together 147,000 Koreans and 60,000 American servicemen stationed here and flown in from the United States and Pacific command areas, a CFC spokesman said.

Commanders are staging operations throughout South Korea and offshore, but not near the sensitive demilitarised zone, the spokesman said.

He said the command had in-

ited Chinese and North Korean representatives of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), which oversees the 1953 Korean armistice, as observers, but neither country had responded.

They declined similar invitations in the last two years.

North Korea, which fought a war with the South from 1950-1953, has denounced the games as preparation for another war.

CFC officials have rejected the charges, saying normal military exercises are essential to any armed forces and are not violations of the armistice agreement as alleged by the North.

The Team Spirit series began in 1976. North Korea placed its armed forces on semi-war alert during last year's exercises.

North Korean forces outnumber the 600,000-strong South Korean forces by about two to one, according to U.S. military officials. South Korea is backed by 40,000 U.S. troops based here and the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The CFC officials said the war games series demonstrated the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea against any North Korean attack.

U.S. aircraft taking part include F-16 fighters, which have been stationed here in recent months, and UH-60 Blackhawk supply helicopters for the first time.

The American forces from outside Korea include 6,000 airmen, 8,600 Marines, 15,100 sailors, 14,200 soldiers and a naval task force including a Seventh Fleet aircraft carrier.

## Thatcher to start trip to Eastern Bloc

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in an interview broadcast Wednesday on the eve of her first visit to the Soviet Bloc, said greater East-West contact would improve the prospects for arms reductions.

Mrs. Thatcher leaves for Hungary Thursday for a three-day visit seen by British officials as a step towards mending East-West relations after months of acute superpower tension.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Mrs. Thatcher said: "I think visiting other countries and their coming to us means we understand one another the better and when you have a better understanding then I think you have a better chance of achieving reduction in armaments as well."

She said East and West had things in which they firmly believed and which they determined to defend. "But I think that many of us feel now that we would very much like to defend our own way of life and keep our own security, but at a very much lower level of weapons and expense," Mrs. Thatcher added.

Government sources said major international issues would predominate in her talks with Hungarian leaders, who head what official here consider as the most open of the Warsaw Pact countries.

They said Mrs. Thatcher would discuss East-West relations, the Middle East and other world topics in meetings with Communist Party First Secretary Janos Kadar. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar

and other Hungarian leaders.

Diplomats of NATO alliance countries believe the visit, the first to Hungary by a British Prime Minister, would provide an opportunity for Mrs. Thatcher to test Soviet Bloc reaction to a more conciliatory note struck recently by Western leaders.

Mrs. Thatcher said in her interview: "Conciliation, rapprochement take two. You've both got to have the same idea at the same time."

Both President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher herself have referred to the need to reduce the risks of nuclear war, although Moscow has so far dismissed the U.S. leader's milder tone as a campaign ploy to assist his re-election in November.

## Armenians sentenced to 7 years in prison

PARIS (R) — A Paris court on Tuesday sentenced four Armenians to seven years each in prison for the Sept. 24, 1981 takeover of the Turkish Embassy in Paris.

The four men admitted to the takeover, in which a security guard was killed and an embassy vice-council was wounded. Their defence was based almost exclusively on what they said was political justification for the act in light of the massacre of Armenians in Turkey during World War I.

The jury deliberated for about three hours before returning a verdict of guilty on all counts. The verdict was met with groans of dis-

appointment by the four men's supporters in the courtroom, but there were no incidents.

The four were charged with murder and attempted murder and prosecutors had asked for prison sentences ranging from five to 10 years. Defence attorneys argued that the four, all admitted members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), shot the two embassy officials in self defence.

They were also charged with the illegal detention of 54 hostages held for 15 hours.

The four, Kevork Guzelian, Hagop Djoufayan and Aram Basmadjian, all 23, and 27-year-old Vasken Sislian, gave up

after being provided with a loudspeaker and being allowed to read a statement condemning Turkey.

Last weekend, Paris riot police arrested more than 200 Armenians who took part in a demonstration in support of the four.

ASALA has claimed responsibility for the murders of dozens of Turkish officials and hundreds of bombing attacks against Turkish government and commercial targets around the world.

ASALA, along with all Armenians and many historians, say Turkish authorities organised the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey around 1915.

## NASA to launch 10th shuttle flight on Friday

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Five astronauts were flying here Tuesday for final training as the launch team prepared to start the countdown for the 10th space shuttle, set for a Friday morning liftoff.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) reported no problems and said test conductor Andy Browne was ready to issue the "call to stations" that would start the countdown clock ticking early Wednesday.

The five-man crew met with flight directors at the astronaut training base in Houston Tuesday and were to fly to the launch site in late afternoon, landing on the same runway where NASA hopes the shuttle Challenger will touch down on Feb. 11 to complete the first true round-trip space flight—

from Cape Canaveral to Cape Canaveral.

Astronauts tried once before, on the seventh flight last summer, to land at the 15,000-foot (4,600 m) runway here, but were waved off at the end by bad weather. Either of the nine previous flights have ended at Edwards Air Force Base, California, and one at White Sands, New Mexico.

Commanding the eight-day mission is Vance Brand, a veteran of two earlier orbit trips. The other crew members, all first-time space travellers, are pilot Robert Gibson and mission specialists Ronald McNair, Bruce McCandless and Robert Stewart. McNair is the second black astronaut named to a U.S. space flight.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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**THE DEVIL IN BLACK**  
DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable, North-South have 60 on score. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 542  
♥ 1075  
♦ Q832  
♣ QJ3

**WEST**  
♠ AQ  
♥ 643  
♦ 75  
♣ 1098762

**EAST**  
♠ 983  
♥ AKQ98  
♦ J6  
♣ K54

**SOUTH**  
♠ KJ1076  
♥ J2  
♦ AK1094  
♣ A

The bidding:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
Pass 2 ♠ Pass Pass  
2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♠.  
This hand was played more than 30 years ago by the late Walter Wyman. For sheer Machiavellian guile, I know of none to equal it.

This hand is from rubber bridge, and the North-South score forced East-West to be a trifle competitive. There was nothing wrong with the final contract.

Wyman was on lead. He felt certain that he would not find three defensive tricks in his partner's hand and, although declarer probably held the king of spades, he could see only two tricks in his own hand. So he made the devilish lead of the ace of spades, then shifted to a heart.

Both declarer and East thought that Wyman had led a singleton spade, so when East returned a spade, declarer naturally finessed. Wyman stunned everyone at the table by winning the queen. He lost no time in returning a heart. East won and led a third spade, and this time Walter ruffed to defeat the contract.

Now it is true that, if West leads a heart, East can defeat the contract by winning and shifting to a spade. West can take the ace-queen and return a heart, then get a ruff to set the hand. But East might take two hearts, or shift to a club instead of a spade. In any event, we much prefer Wyman's bit of larceny. We doubt that we would even have written up the other defense!

## Shultz arrives in Caracas

CARACAS, Venezuela (Agencies) — Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here early Wednesday to help celebrate 25 years of democratic rule after telling leaders in El Salvador the same path is open to them provided they defeat "barbaric extremism."

Mr. Shultz will attend the inauguration Thursday of President-elect Jaime Luisinchi, a ceremony that will mark the fourth consecutive peaceful transfer of power here from one party to another.

Mr. Shultz's visit to this bulwark of hemispheric democracy followed a daylong stay in El Salvador.

He said the United States is neutral in the March 25 Salvadoran presidential elections, despite long-standing American

hostility to one leading candidate, Roberto D'Aubuisson.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, El Salvador's most prominent rightist politician, was among six candidates who attended a lunch for Mr. Shultz, hosted by provisional President Alvaro Magana. Mr. Shultz told a news conference afterward he had a "straightforward" discussion with Mr. D'Aubuisson. Asked whether he was reassured by the encounter, Mr. Shultz replied that he was.

His conciliatory tone contrasted sharply with the way the State Department has dealt with Mr. D'Aubuisson since 1980. Because of Mr. D'Aubuisson's alleged ties with rightist death squads, the administration of President Jimmy Carter expelled him from the United States after he entered the country without permission.

## Democratic candidates blast Reagan policies

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (R) — Democratic presidential hopefuls attacked President Reagan instead of each other Thursday night, accusing him of laying the groundwork for American involvement in another Vietnam-style war.

In a 90-minute debate on foreign policy at Harvard University, seven Democratic candidates said that war could erupt unless Mr. Reagan reversed his policies in Lebanon and Central America.

The debate, the Democrats' third this year, was a gentlemanly affair with the candidates only occasionally needing each other gently and saving their savage attacks for Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.

It was in marked contrast to their appearance two weeks ago when Ohio Senator John Glenn accused party frontrunner Walter Mondale of talking "economic gobbledegook" and Mr. Mondale responded by calling Mr. Glenn's charge "baloney."

On Tuesday night, Mr. Mondale compared Mr. Reagan's support of covert action in leftist-ruled Nicaragua to the Vietnam war.

"I would say the war in Vietnam was a classic example, as is the covert action in Nicaragua, of an effort that was totally without jus-

tification," Mr. Mondale said. He also attacked Mr. Reagan for sending U.S. Marines into Lebanon "to support a government that clearly did not represent the country."

Mr. Glenn called for replacing U.S. servicemen with United Nations troops to "get our people out." He also denounced Mr. Reagan's handling of Central America and especially his refusal to negotiate with the Nicaraguan government.

Both Colorado Senator Gary Hart and former White House contender George McGovern said they saw another Vietnam in the making if U.S. troops stayed in Lebanon.

In Chicago — President Reagan, denying charges he was a rich man's president, accused his Democratic opponents Tuesday of pushing the "same anti-business attitude" he said they favoured when they were in power.

Mr. Reagan attacked his critics as discredited former policy makers "who gave us economic stagnation" and were now saying his programme of cutting taxes discriminated against the poor.

## GERIATRIC

By John E. Hales

ACROSS

- 1 Ultimate number
- 2 Living stage
- 3 Best in show
- 4 Val dancer
- 5 Actress May
- 6 Stretch
- 7 Secret place
- 8 Something Foster
- 9 Along or From
- 10 Style of
- 11 Money in the pot
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19 X 17, by Sunny Friends

ACROSS

- 1 Heavy or bulky
- 2 Seasonal winds
- 3 Easy gift
- 4 Grain
- 5 Very close friend
- 6 Fortress of
- 7 Kind
- 8 Steadfast sound
- 9 Fr. river
- 10 Transport sound
- 11 Sound
- 12 At that time
- 13 Composition with a note
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DOWN

- 1 Artistic
- 2 Bright
- 3 Consumed
- 4 Gossamer
- 5 Speed control
- 6 Noah's ark
- 7 Medial
- 8 Piled with
- 9 Translators
- 10 Wagon
- 11 Hatched
- 12 Dull one
- 13 Longlegs
- 14 Peto de lele
- 15 Beginning
- 16 Gravelly
- 17 Story
- 18 Lab burner
- 19 Pecky kid
- 20 Selected
- 21 To run
- 22 Ordinate
- 23 Secret grp.
- 24 Certain
- 25 Joyous
- 26 Made into
- 27 Jewel
- 28 Utter
- 29 Tubs
- 30 Cotton dance
- 31 Set against
- 32 Pipe
- 33 Matched
- 34 Collected
- 35 Feltless
- 36 Knight's title
- 37 Light new
- 38 Hedonist
- 39 For the hair
- 40 Amazed
- 41 Room in a case
- 42 Wined
- 43 Instrument
- 44 Eminent
- 45 The actor
- 46 Frilly stuff
- 47 Matched
- 48 Collected
- 49 Opted
- 50 In red
- 51 Suspended
- 52 Brittle
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## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkin